

BOOK REVIEWS

HISTOPATHOLOGY OF THE EAR, NOSE AND THROAT. By Andrew A. Eggston, B.S., M.D., and Dorothy Wolff, A.B., M.A., Ph.D. 1947. Illustrated. The Williams and Wilkins Company, Baltimore. Price \$18.00.

Otolaryngologists in this country have long felt the need of an authoritative book on ear, nose and throat histology and pathology. The "grapevine" indicated that something to fill this void was in the offing. Hopes were high that the work would be informative and practical.

The volume has arrived and surpasses all expectations. This monumental book of Dr. Eggston and Dr. Wolff evidences superior knowledge, meticulous thought and painstaking investigation of available literature. It is encyclopedic in character, not only for its fund of information but also for its valuable bibliography for anyone interested in further investigation of any of the numerous subjects.

The title does not do justice to the content of this 1060-page book. The authors, in addition to having satisfactorily covered the histopathology, have included information of the basic sciences which relate to the ear, nose and throat. There are excellent chapters on the comparative anatomy, embryology and physiology of the ear, the nose and accessory sinuses, the pharynx and larynx. There are beautifully illustrated chapters on the histology of the ear, nose and accessory sinuses and larynx. The histology of the larynx, while informative, is not so completely illustrated as the others. This is not mentioned as a fault, but as a suggestion for the future editions.

The chapters on histopathology cover every portion of the ear and temporal bones including the nerve and blood supply, the nose and the accessory sinuses, intracranial complications, the nasopharynx, the pharynx, and larynx. Many of the illustrations are accompanied by correlative, helpful clinical histories.

There are 505 figures, nine in color; and 28 plates, 15 in color. The colored reproductions are only fair but the illustrations, in general, are excellent. The printing and the paper are of fine quality.

This valuable contribution is highly recommended. In fact, it can be considered indispensable to the library of every otolaryngologist. Dr. Eggston and Dr. Wolff are to be congratulated on this superior book which will undoubtedly prove to be of great help to everyone interested in the problems of the ear, nose and throat.

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THE TREATMENT OF DIABETES MELLITUS. By Elliott P. Joslin, A.M., M.D., Sc.D., Clinical Professor of Medicine Emeritus, Harvard Medical School, Medical Director, Baker Clinic, New England Deaconess Hospital. Eighth Edition, thoroughly revised, published November, 1946. Octavo, 861 pages, illustrated. Cloth, \$10.00. Lea & Febiger, Washington Square, Philadelphia.

The eighth edition of this standard text and reference work on diabetes should be as well received as its predecessors have been. The senior author and his collaborators have been constant contributors to progress in the understanding and treatment of diabetes mellitus, and their thorough revision of this volume has greatly enhanced its worth.

The multi-faceted aspects of diabetes are thoroughly covered in lucid fashion in well organized chapters. Appropriate references to the literature are included in such a manner as to make them readily available to the reader. The new

chapter on alloxan diabetes is excellent, and will be of particular interest to those who have not followed the recent experimental studies of this drug in the production of diabetes in animals. This edition will continue to hold its place as a leading text in its field, and deserves careful reading by every physician interested in diabetes.

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INFANT NUTRITION. Jeans and Marriott. Fourth Edition, 495 pp. and 36 illustrations. Price \$6.50. The C. V. Mosby Co., St. Louis, Mo. 1947.

The first edition of this book appeared in 1930 at a time when the broad principles of nutrition were well established but had not yet thrown off the burden of empiricism in practice. Various more or less contradictory systems of feeding infants were still in vogue and a great deal of confusion undoubtedly existed. It was Marriott's purpose in writing his text to explain the basic principles in simple language and to present practical methods, based on these principles, for the feeding of normal infants and children and, similarly, to discuss the deviations from the normal that occur during disease, together with the methods of treatment which logically followed. This general plan has been followed in the successive editions. Since Marriott's death in 1936, a year after the second edition appeared, the work of revision has fallen to his former associate, Dr. P. C. Jeans, Professor of Pediatrics at the State University of Iowa, whose eminence in the field of nutrition is widely recognized, and it is proper that his name should now head the authorship of the new edition.

The work has been brought up to date in nearly all respects. The reader and prospective buyer should perhaps understand that this is a book for careful study, to be read attentively, rather than to be used merely for quick reference, since it is intended to familiarize the reader with the fundamentals which will permit him to handle pediatric problems with real understanding. In this sense it is designed for medical students and for practitioners who desire to review the subject intensively and are willing to spend the time necessary to attain that end. Indeed, the practitioner who is looking for a single mode of therapy or even to get the authors' preference may have some difficulties. Various methods of attaining a given end in, say, the use of vitamins or of electrolyte replacement solutions or of a treatment for tetany are given, and the reader will find himself confronted by a variety of choices, from which he will have to make his own selection.

A reviewer can always find items with which he disagrees or with which he can find fault, and this work is no exception. There is, for instance, what the reviewer regards as overemphasis on such things as acidified milk, which is now fast losing its popularity, and the parenteral causes of diarrhea, with only brief mention of epidemic diarrhea of the newborn, its relation to virus infection, and its special problems of prevention and treatment, but on the whole the information is ample and modern. The reader will find excellent and highly informative chapters on the various phases of metabolism, on the vitamins, on nutritional requirements, on breast and artificial feeding, on common infections and on rickets, scurvy and tetany. A final chapter on miscellaneous techniques, including transfusion and parenteral injection of fluids, is of practical value. The index is adequate.